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BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—*Multum in Parvo.*—The war meeting in Washington is to be held this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in front of the Capitol; a number of speakers will address the meeting.—Some difficulties have occurred in Washington between John D. Johnson, agent of the Republic of Liberia, and the Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the colored people of the District of Columbia, ending in warrants for assault and battery, &c.—James A. Wise, convicted before the Criminal Court of Washington, for resisting an officer, has been pardoned by the President.—The names of a number of officers in the volunteer service of the United States, recently dismissed from the service, are published in the papers.—Gold was quoted yesterday, in New York, at 114½.—Two persons from Baltimore arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer Planter, and were arrested for seditious language.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says, that the President, in reply to the committee which waited on him, to induce him to order the enlistment and arming of negroes, which he refused to do, told the committee "that the nation could not afford to lose Kentucky at this crisis, and gave it as his opinion that to arm the negroes would turn 50,000 bayonets from the loyal border States against us that were for us; upon the policy of using negroes as laborers, the confiscation of rebel property, and the feeding the Federal troops upon the granaries of the enemy, the President said there was no vision of sentiment."—The N. Y. Commercial is of opinion that there will be no draft in the State of New York.—The Second Branch of the Baltimore City Council has passed the bill appropriating \$353,000 for bounties for volunteers in that city.—A large part of the California gold has been shipped, during the last six months, direct to England.—There is considerable typhoid fever and other diseases in some of the U. S. regiments, at Washington, in Rappahannock county.—The Northern papers all speak of the extreme heat of the weather which has prevailed for the last few days.—It is said that a New York sailor, named Edward Forester, is now in high repute in China, having been made a Mandarin, and placed in command of a large Chinese force.—Accounts from Utah represent that Brigham Young is assuming a hostile attitude towards the United States, and is disposed to bring on difficulties.—W. D. Wallach, editor of the Washington Star, has been on a visit to his farm in Culpeper county, Va.—The National Intelligencer continues to advocate the constitutionality and expediency of President Lincoln's emancipation scheme, with compensation.—The Wheeling Press says that "the news of recruiting from Doddridge, Wood, Monongalia, and some other counties in Western Virginia, is more encouraging during the past day

or two."—Letters from Gen. Sigel's command, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, say that Gen. Pope's order to "subsist on the enemy," gives much satisfaction in the army, and is carried out in all that country.—Several persons, recently in the Confederate army, and returned to Baltimore, were arrested in that city yesterday.

A party of 400 Federal troops on the 3d inst., went over from Harrison's Landing, and burned the residence of Mr. Ruffin, on the opposite bank, with the negro dwellings, and all outhouses connected with it. Mr. Ruffin commands a squadron of cavalry in the service of the Confederates. It was from his premises that the batteries played upon the gunboats.

All persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraph lines at the date of the order calling for three hundred thousand men, are to be exempt from military duty, so long as they remain in such service.

About 40 of the soldiers recently pardoned from the penitentiary on Monday were mustered into the 19th Indiana Regiment, and were taken to the Soldiers' Retreat, near the depot, from whence they were to be forwarded to the regiment. But that night they made their escape. A guard of the 10th New Jersey are engaged in picking them up, and have already arrested about twenty.

On Monday night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Jesse Higgins, near Poolesville, Montgomery county, and arrested him. He was brought to Washington at a late hour, and was sent to the Old Capitol.—He is charged with holding communication with the Confederates, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army by sending them across the Potomac and thence via Front Royal to the Confederate lines.

Last week, a man named McCracken, was arrested in Spotsylvania, Va., and brought up to Washington, and sent to the Old Capitol.—He is an engineer in the Confederate army, and it is said laid out the plan of Fort Darling on the James river, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburg was captured. He had on his person a number of letters to various prominent persons, among them was one from Hon. Wm. Smith.

A letter from Washington, Rappahannock county, Va., dated August 1, says:—"Warrenton remained headquarters even less time than had been expected. Gen. Pope moved yesterday, though Quartermasters and other officials united in declaring that it was impossible to start till to-day. Ready or unready the staff-train was sent on its travels at the hour specified, and not long after General and Staff mounted and rode through the town to McDowell's headquarters; thence accompanied by him out on the turnpike leading to this place. With the staffs and body-guards of both Generals, the cavalcade was a long line."

Later from Europe.

The steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. Cotton has slightly declined, except American; breadstuffs are active, and flour, wheat and corn a little higher.

The question of Canadian defence had been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States.—Lord Palmerston said that England had sent all the troops she could, and it now rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was requisite.

The Times in an editorial says:—"We must do the press of New York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient firmness."

The Times contends that the defeat of McClellan has changed everything beyond debate, and that a general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the Federals.—The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The Army and Navy Gazette is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the House of Commons Mr. Pollock said the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of great importance to England.—We ought to show them that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and the South, and the manner in which the Trent affair was treated by the American government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of the pacific relations between England and America.

Mr. Disraeli thought that England in its dealings with its colonies must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the Governors placed over them. He protested against the discussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by her Majesty's government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada, inasmuch that it dampened the ardor of the Canadians, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

Thirteen thousand confiscated slaves are employed in fortifications and in the Quartermaster's department in Memphis. The Military Commission already reports three hundred and twenty-five vacant buildings in Memphis.—They make no discrimination, but seize and rent vacant buildings owned by loyal citizens who are there and vacant dwellings of Union families temporarily absent. Since Gen. Sherman abolished the permit system, large quantities of contraband goods are passing southward, supplying the Confederates with salt, quinine, morphine, &c.